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ABSTRACT

The candidates, important issues, party platforms, and the voting process of Indiana are presented. The term of office, salary, and duties are outlined for the following political offices: (1) United States Representative, (2) United States Senator, (3) secretary of state, (4) auditor of state, (5) treasurer of state, (6) clerk for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, and (7) state legislators. Brief descriptions of the candidates for office are supplied. The legislative districts for the state General Assembly are outlined on a state map. The nominating procedure for state offices is also described. The pamphlet concludes with terms, salaries, and duties for political offices in the local government. The teacher's guide suggests the following nine activities: (1) gather socioeconomic data and construct a chart illustrating the different socioeconomic backgrounds of candidates; (2) use maps of legislative districts to compare political behavior in rural and urban areas; (3) develop survey instruments to measure attitudes toward issues; (4) locate news stories dealing with political offices; (5) collect news accounts of selected political issues; (6) stage a debate around the two political party platforms; (7) conduct a mock election; (8) interview candidates; and (9) volunteer for political party work. (SM)

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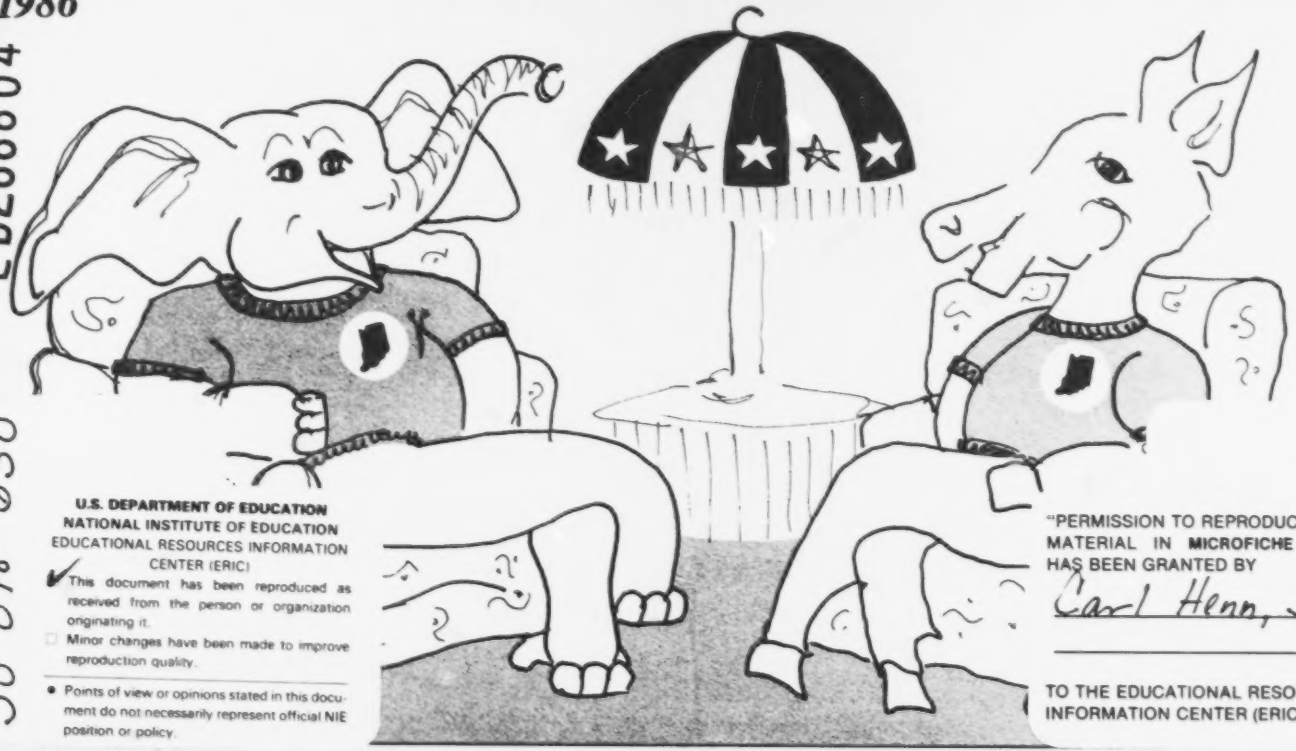

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Indiana General Election Edition

"Let's Talk Politics"

Indiana Chamber of Commerce

This 26th edition of LET'S TALK POLITICS carries information that will be useful to the voter, to the student, and for reference purposes. It presents the candidates, important issues expected to arise in the 1987 session of the Indiana General Assembly, and what the party platforms say about those issues. Above all, it is being produced to encourage participation by Hoosiers in the election process.

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WHO MAY VOTE

To be eligible to vote in Indiana, a man or woman must:

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Be at least 18 years old at the time of the election.
3. Be a registered voter.
4. Be a precinct resident for at least 30 days immediately preceding the election.

VOTING HOURS

On election day, Nov. 4, the polls will be open from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., prevailing local time.

VOTING PLACE

The locations are usually announced in the newspapers. Polling place information also is available by telephone from the county clerk's office, headquarters of major political parties, or the League of Women Voters.

ABSENT VOTING

Persons can vote absentee who are sick or confined, expect to be away from their home county on election day, or will be away from their precinct because of election duties. Contact the county clerk and request an absent voter ballot. The ballot must be completed and sealed in the presence of a notary public to be valid.

REGISTRATION

You may register to vote if you are:

1. A citizen of the United States.
2. At least 18 years old by the day of the general election.
3. A resident of your precinct for 30 days prior to the general election.

You do not need to declare a party affiliation when registering.

October 6 is the last day to register for the 1986 general election. REGISTRATION CLOSES 29 DAYS BEFORE THE ELECTION.

If you move from your precinct 29 or fewer days before Election Day, you will not be eligible to vote in the 1986 election unless you have arranged for an absent voter ballot.

You must re-register:

1. If you have not voted in ANY election in the 24 months prior to the most recent election. Your name will have been purged from the records.

2. If you have moved to another county.

You must change your registration:

1. If you have moved to another precinct within the county.
2. If you have changed your name.

ELECTION CALENDAR

July 15—	Last day for independent candidates to submit certified petition papers and candidate consent forms.
August 1—	Last day for certification of nomination of convention candidates and for filling ballot vacancies, except in cases of candidate withdrawal.
August 6—	First day to make application for absent voter ballot.
September 2—	All petitions certified.
September 20—	Last day for neighborhood voter registration.
October 5—	First day for absent voting at county clerk's office.
October 6—	Last day for voter registration with county clerk.
October 27—	First day for absent voting by shut-ins.
October 30—	Deadline for official receipt of mailed applications for absent voter ballots. (Ballot receipt deadline is Election Day.)
November 3—	Last day for absent voting in person at county clerk's office.
November 3—	Last day for confined voters (illness or injury) to vote in their place of confinement.
November 4—	ELECTION DAY

THE ELECTION PROCESS: WHY SHOULD WE VOTE?

Voting in free and regular elections is guaranteed by the Indiana Constitution.

WHEN HOOSIER VOTERS cast their ballots, they use the one means that citizens have of direct control over government -- they choose the persons who will represent them in public office. The right to do this is guaranteed by the Indiana Constitution; it declares in Article 2 that all elections shall be "free and equal" and every citizen is entitled to vote.

The legislators who wrote our Constitution in 1851 considered this right to vote so important that they placed it just behind the Indiana Bill of Rights, which lists our individual freedoms. If we didn't have free and regular elections, our government could not remain representative and free.

As voters, we elect officials to run our government day by day and make the decisions necessary to enact new laws. We don't take part in those decisions, except for voting on constitutional amendments or in referendums.

Hoosier voters elect almost 10,000 officials to run the state of Indiana and its 92 counties, 115 cities, 450 towns and 1,008 townships. They also elect several hundred persons to local school boards. They select two United States senators and ten members of the U.S. House of Representatives to represent them in Congress, which makes laws for the federal government. The voters also choose 12 persons to be Indiana's members of the Electoral College, which in turn elects the president.

All of these offices are not filled at any one election. For example, city elections are held in odd-numbered years when no other offices are at stake. Nor does any voter ever cast ballots for more than a small fraction of the total number of offices. An individual may vote in only one congressional district, one county, one city or town, and so on.

The candidates to run in the general election are chosen in the spring, or in political party conventions during the summer. The general election is held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The major political parties nominees are named in the primary election in May. Those chosen by the voters may include candidates for president, governor and U.S. senator; they always include candidates for the U.S. Congress, the Indiana General Assembly and county, township and precinct committee posts, and delegates to state and national conventions. Candidates for the remaining state offices are picked later, in party conventions.

Indiana has strict rules on which political parties can be eligible to have candidates chosen under their label in the primary. If a party's candidate for the office of secretary of state has received at least 10 percent of the votes cast in a general election, that party is qualified to have its candidates chosen in the primary. Only candidates backed by the two major parties, Democratic and Republican, receive as much as 10 percent of the votes cast. Therefore, only these two parties are eligible for the primary.

Other political parties (dubbed minor parties) or independent candidates must qualify by petition, which requires collecting the signatures of 1/2 of 1 percent of the registered voters. (After this election, the requirement rises to 2 percent of the registered voters.) The signatures must be collected within whatever area or district the candidate seeks to represent, such as statewide or in a legislative, county or township district.

Voting Is Not Delegated

Our state government, like the federal government, is divided into three areas of service, namely: (1) legislative -- makes the laws; (2) executive -- enforces or executes laws; (3) judicial -- interprets and applies laws.

But our government actually is made up of more than three departments. In Abraham Lincoln's words, ours is a government "of the people" and "by the people" as well as "for the people.". We cannot delegate our voting function to anyone else. "We, the people" form what might be called the "fourth department," the electoral department, which gives legitimacy to all the rest. We are the government. It is our responsibility as well as privilege, therefore, to choose wisely and then vote for our choices on Election Day.

OFFICES

NOT ALL OFFICES are voted on in every election. The offices that are on the ballot in this year's general election are described below.

U.S. SENATOR

TERM OF OFFICE:

Six years. Indiana will elect one of its two U.S. senators in 1986, the other in 1988. Citizens throughout the state are eligible to vote for U.S. senator. Candidates for the office are nominated in the May primary or can be chosen by minor parties in convention or by petition. The winner takes office when the new Congress convenes in January following the election.

SALARY:

$75,100 annually, plus $1,840,169 annually to cover operational costs including staff and offices, both in Washington and in the home state.

DUTIES:

The 100 members of the U.S. Senate (two from each state) are responsible, along with the 435 members of the House of Representatives (ten from Indiana), for making the nation's laws. (See the discussion of duties of U.S. representatives).

The Senate has important duties exclusive to that body alone. These include the ratification or rejection of United States treaties with other countries and the confirmation or rejection of presidential appointments to many federal administrative and judicial posts.

A senator must be at least 30 years old, a U.S. citizen for at least nine years, and a resident of the state represented. The Senate and the House of Representatives must meet annually, with the beginning session date being Jan. 3 unless a different day has been appointed by law.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

TERM OF OFFICE:

Two years. Major party candidates for the U.S. House of Representatives are nominated in primary elections during May in even-numbered years. Minor parties choose candidates in convention or by petition. Indiana elects one representative from each of 10 districts by district vote.

SALARY:

$75,100 annually, plus $394,680 annually to cover operational costs including staff and offices, both in Washington and in the home district.

DUTIES:

As a member of the U.S. Congress, each representative drafts bills, studies the bills that are introduced, and votes to enact federal laws on many subjects. These include the budget, national defense, social security, labor issues, crime, education, agriculture, business, natural resources and conservation, among others. In particular, the House of Representatives has the duty to originate all bills for the raising of federal revenues (tax measures).

The 435 seats in the House of Representatives are apportioned among the states on the basis of population after each decennial census. Indiana was reapportioned downward, from 11 House seats to 10, after the 1980 census showed that its population had declined relative to that of other states.

A candidate for representative must be at least 25 years old, a U.S. citizen at least seven years, and a resident of the state from which chosen.

FOUR STATE administrative officers — secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state and clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals — will be elected this year. Two other state offices — attorney general and superintendent of public instruction — were filled in 1984 and will be on the ballot again in 1988.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TERM OF OFFICE:

Four years; may not serve more than eight years in any 12-year period. Candidates are chosen in party state conventions and take office Dec. 1 following election in November.

SALARY:

$46,000.

DUTIES:

The secretary of state serves ex-officio as the State Securities Commission (the only one-person commission in state government). In this capacity, the secretary of state administers the laws concerning the issuance and sale of stock, bonds, and other corporate securities.

The secretary issues charters of incorporation; keeps the annual reports made by corporations chartered in Indiana; serves on the Corporation Survey Commission that recommends changes in corporation laws, and is responsible for administering the Uniform Commercial Code. The secretary attests official state documents such as statutes, constitutional amendments and proclamations issues by the governor. The secretary also compiles, publishes and distributes the statutes enacted by the legislature.

AUDITOR OF STATE

TERM OF OFFICE:

Four years; may not serve more than eight years during any 12-year period.
Candidates are chosen in party convention and take office Dec. 1 following the election in November.

SALARY:

$46,000 annually.

DUTIES:

The auditor is the state's bookkeeper, recording the money being received and the sums being paid out. The money going to the treasury is paid in on a quietus (final discharge) from the auditor as a means of checking receipts. Likewise, payments out of the treasury must be upon warrants of the auditor.

The auditor of state is responsible for the preaudit of state expenditures and for the central accounting system, and maintains the earnings records of most state employees. The auditor is required to prepare and publish each year reports showing receipts and disbursements of each department and agency of state government as well as data on local property tax collections, delinquencies and exemptions.

TREASURER OF STATE

TERM OF OFFICE:

Four years; may not serve more than eight years during any 12-year period. Candidates are chosen in party convention and take office Feb. 10 in the year following election.

SALARY:

$46,000 annually.

DUTIES:

The treasurer of state is the receiver and custodian of all state money and securities, and is obligated to pay out money upon warrants issued by the auditor of state. Only in a technical sense does the treasurer receive and hold all money coming into the state's treasury. Actually, most of the money is paid into depository banks and may remain there until expended. It is, however, under the treasurer's jurisdiction while in the depository banks.

CLERK, SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS

TERM OF OFFICE

Four years; no restriction on succesive terms. Candidates are chosen in party convention

and take office Jan. 1 of the year following the election.

SALARY:

$38,000 annually.

DUTIES:

The office of clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals is a constitutional office, although the duties are prescribed by statute. It is the duty of the officer to receive and keep records of cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals; to issue processes from the courts; to administer the oath to, and maintain the roll of, attorneys admitted to the practice of law in Indiana; to collect an annual disciplinary registration fee from each attorney, and to perform necessary clerical duties.

JUDICIARY

TERMS OF OFFICE:

Justices of Indiana's Supreme Court and judges of the Court of Appeals are appointed by the governor from lists of nominees submitted by the Judicial Nominating Commission. Under the merit system tenure plan they must secure approval of the voters to continue serving after the expiration of their 10-year terms. They appear on the ballot unopposed and without political party labels. If a candidate for renewal is rejected, the governor appoints a successor from a new panel submitted by the Judicial Nominating Commission.

SALARY:

$60,000 annually for Supreme Court justices; $55,00 annually for judges of the Court of Appeals. Each also receives $3,000 annually in subsistence.

DUTIES:

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over appeals from judgments made in lower courts, with power to review and revise sentences imposed or to order new trials. The five Supreme Court justices also have responsibility for maintaining the legal system. This includes admission to the bar, disciplining and disbarment of attorneys, policing of judges and courtroom practices, and guarding against unauthorized practice of law.

The jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is limited to the terms and conditions specified by the Supreme Court. The 12 judges of the Court of Appeals (three in each of four districts) hear appeals from lower court decisions and may review the decisions of administrative agencies.

STATE LEGISLATORS

TERM OF OFFICE:

Four years for state senator; two years for state representative. Candidates are chosen in the spring party primaries or by choice of county chairmen. Independent or minor party candidates can get on the ballot through the petition process.

SALARY:

$11,600 annually, plus expense allowance of $65 per day during the session and $15 per day, excluding Sundays, when not in session. In addition, legislative leaders get extra expense allowances ranging from $5,000 for the president pro tem of the Senate and the speaker of the House to $3,500 for certain other officers.

DUTIES:

Members of the Indiana General Assembly have broad powers to enact laws. They can decree the type and rate of state taxes to be levied on citizens and businesses; create and abolish agencies of state government; determine the state budget for provision of services; set rules for operation of local governments and public schools; and authorize or prohibit local taxes. In addition to these and other general powers, legislators acting jointly in session are granted numerous specific powers by the Indiana Constitution.

CANDIDATES: U.S. SENATE

Republican
Dan Quayle
Huntington

Attorney. Elected U.S. senator, 1980. U.S. representative, 1977-1980. Member, Armed Services, Budget, Labor and Human Resources committees. Chairman, Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity and co-author, Jobs Training Partnership Act. Chairman, Subcommittee on Defense Acquisition Policy. Held positions in state government, 1970-74. Graduate of DePauw University. J.D. degree, Indiana University School of Law, 1974.

Democrat
Jill Long
Valparaiso

Professor of business administration, Valparaiso University. Former School of Business lecturer, assistant instructor, placement counselor, Indiana University; admissions counselor, Valparaiso University. Owner of farming operation. Member, American Marketing Association, Beta Gamma Sigma, Alpha Mu Alpha. B.S. degree, Valparaiso University. M.B.A., Ph.D. degrees, Indiana University. Member, First United Methodist Church, Valparaiso.

American Party
Rockland Snyder
Indianapolis

Cemetary sales representative. Candidate for governor, 1984. American Party state secretary, member of Central Committee. Taught study of Bible, Indianapolis Free University. Graduate of Gerstmeyer Tech High School, Terre Haute. Member, Indianapolis Baptist Temple.

Libertarian Party
Bradford Warren
Indianapolis

Attorney in private practice. Tenth District candidate for Congress, 1984. Formerly on tax staff of Big 8 accounting firm. Active with such groups as National Taxpayers Union. Member, Delta Tau Delta fraternity. B.A. in economics and law degree, Indiana University.

CANDIDATES: U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONGRESS – FIRST DISTRICT

Republican
William Costas
Valparaiso

Vice chairman, board of directors, Costas Foods. State senator, 1981-86; chairman, Senate Ethics Committee. Member of Porter County Sheriff's Merit Board, 1977-78. Member, Porter County Chamber of Commerce, Youth Service and Boys Club. Indiana National Guard, 1948-58. Member, Liberty Bible Church.

Democrat
Peter J. Visclosky
Merrillville

Attorney. Member of Congress for one term. Member of Public Works and Transportation and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. Former principal aide to Rep. Adam Benjamin, Jr. Associate staff for U.S. House Committee on Appropriations until 1980, then for House Committee on the Budget. B.S. degree in accounting, Indiana University. Law degree, University of Notre Dame. L.L.M., Georgetown U.

CONGRESS – SECOND DISTRICT

Republican
Donald J. Lynch
Indianapolis

Associate pastor, Independent Nazarene Church, Beech Grove, since 1977. Pastor, Speedway Nazarene Church, 1976-77. Vice president, Institute of Biblical Studies. Founder and director, Boot Camp for Christian Leaders. Past director, college missionary intern program. Conductor of FACES (For All Children's Sake) pro-life movement. Theology degree, Kansas City College. M.A. and Ph.D. degrees, Indiana Christian U.

Democrat
Philip R. Sharp
Muncie

Member of Congress for six terms. Member of Energy and Commerce Committee (chairman, Fossil and Synthetic Fuels Subcommittee) and Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Served on U. S. Senate staff, 1964-69. Cum laude graduate, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service. Ph.D. degree, Georgetown University. Graduate study at Oxford University.

CONGRESS – THIRD DISTRICT

Republican

John P. Hiler
LaPorte

Businessman. Member of Congress for three terms. Member, Small Business Committee and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee. Candidate for state representative, 1978. Awards include: Watchdog of the Treasury, Guardian of Small Business, Taxpayers' Friend. Graduate and trustee, LaLumiere School. B.A. degree from Williams College. M.B.A. degree, University of Chicago.

Democrat

Thomas W. Ward
Knox

Attorney. Starke County attorney, Plan Commission attorney and Henry F. Schricker Library attorney. Former attorney for Knox and its Community School Corporation. Member of national, state and local bar associations; national and state trial lawyers associations; Regenerative Agriculture Association; Notre Dame Club of St. Joseph Valley. U.S. Army, 1971-73. B.B.A. Notre Dame. Law, Denver.

CONGRESS – FOURTH DISTRICT

Republican

Daniel R. Coats
Fort Wayne

Attorney. Member of Congress for three terms. Member, Energy and Commerce Committee and Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. District representative for Rep. Dan Quayle, 1976-1980. Former director of rehabilitation center. B.A. degree from Wheaton College. J.D. degree cum laude, Indiana University. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1966-68. Active in church.

Democrat

Gregory Alan Scher
Huntington

Farmer. Business manager, veal calf operation. President, American Veal Association. Past president, Indiana Veal Association. President, Commission on Farm Animal Care. Member, National Rifle Association, American Legion, Wabash Valley Viet Nam Veterans Association. Served in U.S. Marines. Graduate, Spartan School of Aeronautics. Member, St. Mary's Catholic Church.

CONGRESS – FIFTH DISTRICT

Republican

James R. Butcher
Kokomo

Attorney. State senator, 1979-1986. Board member, Christian Counseling Center. Member, Christian Businessmen's Committee, Christian Legal Society, Connie Mack Baseball Assn., Kokomo Rescue Mission, Historical Society, Kokomo Chamber of Commerce, bar associations. Honor graduate, Wittenberg University. J.D. degree, Valparaiso University. Bible Baptist Church.

Democrat

James Jontz
Brookston

Former lecturer, Butler University. State senator, 1985-1986. State representative, 1975-1984. Board member, Indiana Wildlife Federation, Citizens Action Coalition, White County Mental Health Association. Advisory board member, Area IV Agency on Aging. A.B. degree in geology, Indiana University. Member, United Methodist Church.

CONGRESS – SIXTH DISTRICT

Republican

Dan Burton
Indianapolis

Insurance and real estate. Member of Congress for two terms. Member, Foreign Affairs and Veterans Affairs Committees. Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. Former state representative, state senator. Member, Masons, Scottish Rite, Murat Shrine. U.S. Army veteran. Attended Indiana University, Cincinnati Bible Seminary. Member, Christian Church.

Democrat

Thomas F. McKenna
Carmel

Marketing manager, R.V. Welch Investments, Inc. Former high school teacher, coach, athletic director. Practicing attorney, 1974-79. Deputy prosecutor, LaPorte County, 1979. Personnel executive, Midwest Steel Division of National Steel Corporation, 1979-1984. Active with Indiana Catholic Conference and Holy Cross Food Pantry, Carmel. B.A. and J.D. degrees, Notre Dame.

CONGRESS – SEVENTH DISTRICT

Republican

John T. Myers
Covington

Farmer, former banker. Member of Congress for ten terms. Member, Appropriations Committee, Standards of Official Conduct Committee, Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Deputy minority whip. Winner of Watchdog of the Treasury Award. Former president, House Prayer Group. World War II veteran. B.S. degree from Indiana State University, 1951. Member, Episcopal Church.

Democrat

L. Eugene Smith
Bellmore

Grain farmer, at one time running largest operation in Midwest. General partner, Hinshaw/Smith LTD Group I & II. Co-author of agricultural plank of Indiana Democratic platform. Member, Greene County Chapter, Purdue Agricultural Association. Member of advisory committee at Vincennes University, which he attended. B.S and M.S. degrees in agricultural engineering, Purdue University.

CONGRESS – EIGHTH DISTRICT

Republican

Richard D. McIntyre
Bedford

Attorney, builder. Eighth District candidate for Congress, 1984. Partner with wife, Meredith, in Bedford law firm. Two-term state representative; member of Ways and Means Committee and House Agriculture Committee. Author of "Rainy Day Fund" bill. B.A. in environmental design, University of Colorado. Law degree, Indiana University. Member, St. John's Episcopal Church.

Democrat

Francis X. McCloskey
Bloomington

Attorney. Member of Congress for one term. Member of Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Former mayor of Bloomington (three terms). Served as president of the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns and on the Urban Economic Policy Committee of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Air Force veteran. B.A. degree in government and law degree from Indiana University, Bloomington.

CONGRESS – NINTH DISTRICT

Republican

Robert Walter Kilroy
Jeffersonville

Attorney. Labor arbitrator since 1982, after serving as vice president and labor counsel for American Commercial Barge Line Company. Prior to 1975, practiced law in Indianapolis; was a representative for Teamsters Union Local 135 and field examiner for National Labor Relations Board. Served three years in U.S. Marine Corps. B.A. degree, Boston College. J.D. degree, Indiana University.

Democrat

Lee H. Hamilton
Nashville

Attorney. Member of Congress for nine terms. Member, House Foreign Affairs Committee (chairman, Europe and Middle East). Vice chairman, Joint Economic Committee (Monetary and Fiscal Policy). Chairman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Regional whip. Past Congressional advisor on strategic arms limitations. Graduate of DePauw University. Law degree, IU.

CONGRESS – TENTH DISTRICT

Republican

James Eynon
Indianapolis

President of Management Alternatives, Inc.; member of boards of directors of several other companies. Hosted Indianapolis community leaders on tour of North American Defense Command. Member, Indianapolis Sertoma, Indianapolis Museum of Art, Sickle Cell Support Group. Graduate of Indiana University. Member, Our Redeemer Lutheran Church.

Democrat

Andrew Jacobs, Jr.
Indianapolis

Attorney. Member of Congress for ten terms. Member of House Ways and Means Committee (ranking member, Health Subcommittee; ranking member, Social Security Subcommittee). State representative, 1959-60. Former Marion County deputy sheriff. U.S. Marine Corps veteran. B.S. degree from Indiana University, 1955; law degree from Indiana University, 1958.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Republican
Rob Bowen
Bremen

Attorney. Judge of Marshall County Court from 1980 until resigning to become candidate. Former intern for U.S. Sen. Richard Lugar; law clerk, Indiana Supreme Court; staff attorney, Legislative Services Agency. B.S. degree in business economics, Indiana University. Law degree, Valparaiso University. Member, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Bremen.

Democrat
Evan Bayh
Indianapolis

Attorney. Member, Bingham, Summers, Welsh & Spilman. Former law clerk for Judge James E. Noland, U.S. District Court. Chairman, Birch Bayh for Senate Committee, 1980. Active on behalf of Democratic state ticket in 1984. B.S. degree with honors in business economics, Indiana Unversity. Law degree, IU School of Law, 1981.

AUDITOR OF STATE

Republican
Ann G. DeVore
Columbus

Auditor, Bartholomew County. Treasurer, Govt. Financial Officers Assn. of Indiana and Indiana County Auditors Assn. Member, County Auditors Legislative Study Committee, Altrusa, Columbus Chamber of Commerce, Columbus B&PW. Chairman, Juvenile Shelter Committee. Active in Girl Scouts and Republican affairs. Graduate, Franklin College. Member, First United Methodist Church.

Democrat
Otis E. Cox
Anderson

Elected auditor of state in 1982. Madison County auditor, 1977-1982. Former chief deputy for Madison County clerk; former manager, Anderson City Utilities. Active in Young Democrats. Past chairman, Anderson City Ward. Outstanding Young Man of America, 1979. Delegate to Democratic state and national conventions. Industrial engineering degree, General Motors Institute.

TREASURER

Republican
Marjorie O'Laughlin
Indianapolis

Elected clerk of Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, 1978; re-elected, 1982. Treasurer, Hoosiers for Bob Orr Committee, 1980. Marion County Republican vice chairman, 1972-77. Elected Indianapolis city clerk, 1968. Delegate to Republican state conventions, 1964-76. Former executive director, Greater Indianapolis Republican Finance Committee. Attended Indiana University.

Democrat
Richard M. Bell
Indianapolis

Certified public accountant. Member, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Indiana CPA Society. Former chairman, Indiana CPA Society Taxation Committee and Indiana Tax Subcommittee. Member, national and state bar associations; Estate Planning Council of Indianapolis; Midwest Pension Conference. B.S. degree, Indiana University. J.D. degree, IU School of Law, 1975.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT, APPEALS

Republican
Dan Heiser
Elwood

Attorney. Former administrative law judge, Public Service Commission. Former member, Elwood law firm. Active in Madison County Young Republicans. Member, state and national bar associations, Elks Lodge, National Arbor Day Foundation. Board of managers, Flat Rock YMCA Camp. Graduate, Wabash College. Law degree, Indiana University School of Law. Quaker.

Democrat
Patricia Williams
Bloomington

Bloomington city clerk. Former auditor and voter registration official, Monroe County. In third term as Democratic chairman, Monroe County; member, 8th and 9th District Committees. Member, Credentials Committee, 1984 Democratic National Convention. Active in Bloomington community organizations. Educated at University of Detroit.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE

First District

Libertarian Party
James E. Willis
1143 Grant Street
Gary, IN 46404

Workers League Party
Tracy E. Kyle
713 Carolina Street
Gary, IN 46402

Second District

Libertarian Party
Richard W. Smith
25 North 21st Street
Richmond, IN 47374

Third District

Libertarian Party
Kenneth K. Donnelly
2605 Frederickson Street
South Bend, IN 46628

Fourth District

Libertarian Party
Stephen L. Dasbach
215 Third Street
Fort Wayne, IN 46808

Fifth District

Libertarian Party
Brent Waibel
R.R. 1
Remington, IN 47977

Sixth District

Libertarian Party
Pamela J. Webe
670 Sugarbush Drive
Zionsville, IN 46077

Seventh District

Libertarian Party
Dr. Barbara Bourland
606 Wilshire Avenue
West Lafayette, IN 47906

Eighth District

Libertarian Party
Marilyn K. Stone
2500 Rockport Road, No. 2604
Bloomington, In 47401

Ninth District

Libertarian Party
Douglas S. Boggs
3141 Kingsley Drive
Bloomington, IN 47401

Tenth District

Libertarian Party
Frederick C. Peterson
2549 East 72nd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46240

SECRETARY OF STATE

Libertarian Party
Karen D. Benson
2501 N. 600 W.
West Lafayette, IN 47906

American Party
Linda Patterson
8124 East Thompson Road
Indianapolis, IN 46239

TREASURER OF STATE

Libertarian Party
Michael J. Fallahay
1710 North Talbott Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46202

AUDITOR OF STATE

Libertarian Party
Gregory H. Foyer
112 Roundup Trail
Noblesville, IN 46060

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS

Libertarian Party
Jennifer Bergman-Debaun
P.O. Box 2429
Indianapolis, IN 46206

INDIANA SENATE

District 22

Libertarian Party
Roger Strater
1593 East Mason-Dixon Street
West Lafayette, IN 47906

INDIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

District 49

Libertarian Party
Webster J. Smith
2911 North 62nd Street
Indianapolis, IN 46208

District 50
Libertarian Party
James A. Ridenour
437 North Euclid Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46201

JUDICIAL CANDIDATES

'Yes' or 'No' Vote Due on Two in High Courts

Hoosier voters will be asked Nov. 4 to decide on the retention in office of one Supreme Court justice and one Court of Appeals judge (3rd District). If they are confirmed, they will begin new 10-year terms.

Appearing on the ballot unopposed, and without political labels, are:

Supreme Court

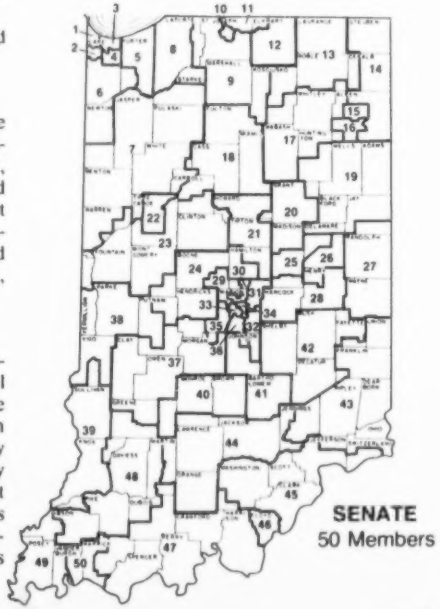
Justice Roger O. DeBruler, 52. Justice DeBruler, a native of Evansville and a graduate of the Indiana University School of Law, was a deputy prosecutor in Indianapolis and then judge of the Steuben Circuit Court before being appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court 17 years ago. He was retained for a 10-year term in 1976. An Episcopalian, he is married and has four children.

Court of Appeals

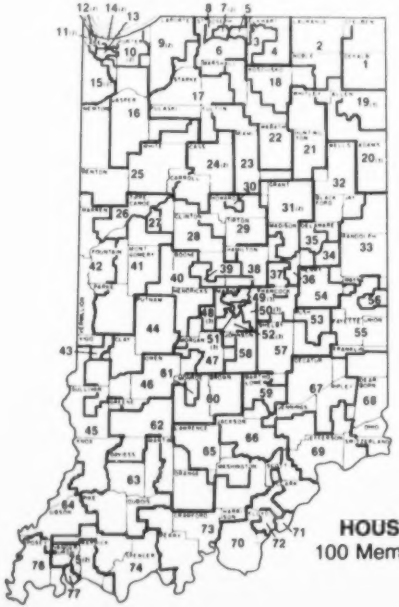
Judge William I. Garrard, 53. Judge Garrard, a graduate of Frankfort High School and Wabash College, entered general practice in Warsaw after receiving his law degree from Indiana University. He served as a deputy prosecutor, town attorney and city attorney before being appointed to the Indiana Court of Appeals (3rd District) in 1974. He was retained for a 10-year term in 1976. He is adjunct professor of law at IU, where he teaches one course annually.

INDIANA STATE LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS

HEAVY LINES indicate borders of House and Senate districts. Of these, all 50 in the Senate and 53 of the 73 in the House are single-member districts. On the House map, smaller figures in parentheses indicate the number of representatives in a multi-member district.



SENATE
50 Members



HOUSE
100 Members

CANDIDATES: STATE SENATE

DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS	DEMOCRATS
1	Gregory J. Sanchez 4322 Tod Avenue East Chicago, IN 46312	Frank Mrvan, Jr.* 6732 Maryland Avenue Hammond, IN 46323
4	(No candidate)	John Bushemi* 4994 Hayes Street Gary, IN 46408
6	Sue Landske* 7325 West 143rd Avenue Cedar Lake, IN 46303	Donald L. Moseley 678 East South Street Crown Point, IN 46307
11	Joseph C. Zakas* 16372 Wild Cherry Granger, IN 46530	Donald Joseph Berger 2921 Marrett Drive Mishawaka, IN 46544
14	Richard Worman* 9735 Gerig Road Leo, IN 46765	Steve F. Cagnet 21030 Y, S. 30 E. Monroeville, IN 46773
15	Thomas J. Wyss* 5820 Wallen Road Fort Wayne, IN 46818	(No candidate)
17	Harold H. Wheeler* R.R. 1, Box 51A Larwill, IN 46764	Fred Leon Orr II R.R. 1, Box 283A North Manchester, IN 46962
19	David C. Ford 2776 South Angling Pike Hartford City, IN 47348	Larry D. Macklin 321 North 4th Street Decatur, IN 46733
21	Steven R. Johnson*** 2515 Greentree Lane Kokomo, IN 46902	James E. Mannion 1400 Meadowbrook Drive Kokomo, IN 46902
22	(No candidate)	Michael E. Gery* 530 Robinson Street West Lafayette, IN 47906
23	Joseph W. Harrison* 504 East Pike Attica, IN 47918	(No candidate)
25	William G. Frazier R.R. 3, Box 159 Muncie, IN 47302	William D. McCarty* 903 Forest Drive Anderson, IN 46011
26	Terry J. Reynard R.R. 2, Box 108 Albany, IN 47320	Allie V. Craycraft, Jr.* R.R. 2, 9501 East Jackson Street Selma, IN 47383
27	Allen E. Paul 325 South Fourth Street Richmond, IN 47374	David L. Nicholson* 215 West Main Street Boston, IN 47324
29	William L. Soards* 420 Somerset Drive Indianapolis, IN 46260	Gregory K. Silver 8442 Oakwood Court N Indianapolis, IN 46260
31	William H. Vobach* 7850 Lantern Road Indianapolis, IN 46256	Nelson G. Grills** 6236 Hych Road Indianapolis, IN 46220
38	Bill Dunbar* 730 Collett Avenue Terre Haute, IN 47804	Robert F. Hellmann*** 60 South 24th Street Terre Haute, IN 47803
39	(No candidate)	James R. Monk* R.R. 1, Box 22 Sullivan, IN 47882
41	Robert D. Garton* 4024 West South Woodlake Drive Columbus, IN 47201	P. Michael Hayes 4692 West Randy Road Edinburgh, IN 46124
43	Johnny Nugent* 920 Pribble Circle Lawrenceburg, IN 47025	David N. Moeller R.R. 1, Box 168 E Metamore, IN 47012
45	D. Joe Robinson P.O. Box 50 Underwood, IN 47177	James A. Lewis* 774 Level Street Charlestown, IN 47111
46	William L. Allen III 1204 Knob Avenue New Albany, IN 47150	Kathy Smith 1214 Beechwood Avenue New Albany, IN 47150
47	(No candidate)	Frank L. O'Bannon* R.R. 6, Box 495 Corydon IN 47112
48	(No candidate)	Lindel O. Hume* R.R. 1, Box 270 Oakland City, IN 47660
49	Donald R. Burdick R.R. 13, Box 194 Evansville, IN 47712	Joseph F. O'Day* 311 Van Dusen Avenue Evansville, IN 47711

* Indicates candidate is now serving in Senate
** Indicates candidate has served in legislature
*** Indicates candidate is now serving in House

HOLDOVERS: There are no elections this year in Senate Districts 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 42, 44 and 50.

CANDIDATES: INDIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS	DEMOCRATS
1	Orville H. Moody* 212 South West Street Angola, IN 46703	Leoma D. Mitchener 4505 County Road 34 Waterloo, IN 46793
2	J. Bradley Fox* P.O. Box 231, State Road 9 S Rome City, IN 46784	Wayne E. Thompson R.R. 2 Avilla, IN 46710
3	Dean R. Mock* 54135 County Road 7N Elkhart, IN 46514	Bruce D. Carter 1151 Gary Court Elkhart, IN 46516
4	Philip T. Warner* 17607 State Road 4 Goshen, IN 46526	Dan L. Bradbury 25228 Rex Street Elkhart, IN 46514
5	Robert R. Aller* 730 Vistula Terrace East Mishawaka, IN 46544	Robert L. Price** 28272 County Road 4 W Elkhart, IN 46514
6	Richard W. Mangus* 68735 U.S. 31 Lakeville, IN 46536	Robert A. Schlifke 19102 East Kern Road South Bend, IN 46614
7	Warren A. Bauer 203 South Coquillard Drive South Bend, IN 46615	B. Patrick Bauer* 307 Sunnymede South Bend, IN 46615
	Edward L. Mejer 408 North Lafayette Boulevard South Bend, IN 46601	Thomas S. Kromkowski* 2508 Lincolnway West South Bend, IN 46628
8	Lloyd S. Taylor* 55334 Quince Road South Bend, IN 46619	Michael A. Dvorak 15653 Wagon Wheel Court Granger, IN 46530
9	Mary Kay Budak* 212 Island Drive LaPorte, IN 46350	Anita Bowser* 1912 East Coolspring Avenue Michigan City, IN 46360
	Edward A. Stigler 505 Kingsbury Avenue LaPorte, IN 46350	Kenneth J. Moryl 812 East Jefferson Street LaPorte, IN 46350
10	Ralph Donald Ayres* 520 Park Avenue Chesterton, IN 46304	Rudolf V. Sutton 207 West 1050 N Valparaiso, IN 46383
	Steve L. Collins** 128 Diana Road Portage, IN 46368	Esther M. Wilson* 2727 Poplar Street Portage, IN 46368
11	Robert L. Becich 848 114th Street Whiting, IN 46394	Paul John Hric* 7039 Northcote Avenue Hammond, IN 46324
	Evelyn M. Kortokrax 1818 Warick Avenue Whiting, IN 46394	John S. Matonovich 6547 Marshall Avenue Hammond, IN 46323
12	Charles R. Wesley 3744 Broadway Gary, IN 46408	Earl L. Harris* 4114 Butternut Street East Chicago, IN 46313
	(No candidate)	Jesse M. Villalpando* 917 North Lafayette Griffith, IN 46319
13	James E. Mahoney III 5820 Grant Street, Apt. 301 Merrillville, IN 46410	Chester F. Dobis* 5425 Lincoln Court Merrillville, IN 46410
14	Charles Kirkland 1633 Taft Street Gary, IN 46406	Charlie Brown* 2021 Burr Street, Apt. 103 Gary, IN 46406
	(No candidate)	Earline S. Rogers* 3636 West 15th Avenue Gary, IN 46404
15	Esther Fifield* 12512 Buchanan Street Crown Point, IN 46307	William L. Babin 1856 South River Drive Munster, IN 46321
	Jerome J. Reppa* 8210 Monroe Avenue Munster, IN 46321	Wayne M. Isailovich 245 North East Street Crown Point, IN 46307
16	Walter J. Roorda* 408 15th Street, S.E. Demotte, IN 46130	(No candidate)
17	E. Nelson Chipman, Jr. 202 Shalley Drive Plymouth, IN 46563	G. Edward Cook* 622 Rex Street Plymouth, IN 46563
18	Thames L. Mauzy* 1025 Country Club Lane Warsaw, IN 46580	Arthur C. Chaney P.O. Box 540, R.R. 8 Winona Lake, IN 46590

* Indicates candidate is now serving in House
** Indicates candidate has served in legislature

CANDIDATES: INDIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS	DEMOCRATS
19	Robert Kenneth Alderman* 5715 Kroemer Road Fort Wayne, IN 46818	Charles H. Belch 2108 Kensington Boulevard Fort Wayne, IN 46805
	Stephen Gabet* 10714 Lagoon Drive Grabill, IN 46741	(No candidate)
	Mitchell V. Harper* 931 Tennessee Avenue Fort Wayne, IN 46805	(No candidate)
20	Barbara L. Engle* 211 South Tenth Street Decatur, IN 46733	Catherine L. Watkins 8926 Forestdale Drive New Haven, IN 46774
	Phyllis J. Pond* 8530 Seiler Road New Haven, IN 46774	(No candidate)
	Richard L. Worden* 304 Cottonwood Drive New Haven, IN 46774	(No candidate)
21	Dan Stephan* 5573 West 700 North Huntington, IN 46750	Stephen J. Michael No. 20 5000 West 600 North Huntington, IN 46750
22	Gregory E. Mishler* P.O. Box 202 Bremen, IN 46506	(No candidate)
23	Raymond Musselman* R.R. 3, Box 103 Peru, IN 46970	(No candidate)
24	Thomas K. Weatherwax* 3012 Woodland Logansport, IN 46947	Ellen Glendening 2300 E. Broadway Logansport, IN 46947
25	(No candidate)	Katie L. Wolf* P.O. Box 766 Monticello, IN 47960
26	Les A. Meade 1165 Cumberland Avenue West Lafayette, IN 47906	Stanley G. Jones* 1120 Ravinia West Lafayette, IN 47906
27	(No candidate)	Sheila Klinker* 633 Kossuth Street Lafayette, IN 47905
28	James L. Davis* 1351 Forest Drive Frankfort, IN 46041	(No candidate)
29	Brad Bayliff 3536 East County Road 300 South Kokomo, IN 46902	Rodger L. Fain 415 East County Road 400 South Kokomo, IN 46902
30	James Rex Fager 3301 Susan Drive Kokomo, IN 46902	Earle Howard 1401 West Madison Street Kokomo, IN 46901
31	Ralph Duckwall* 7699 E. 600 North Van Buren, IN 46991	M. Tracy Boatright 224 East Stephenson Street Marion, IN 46952
	P. Eric Turner* 327 East Main Street Gas City, IN 46933	Richard Allen Beck 2614 West 500 N Marion, IN 46952
32	Jeffrey K. Espich* 1250 West Hancock St., Box 158 Uniondale, IN 46791	J. Jeannine Fisher 1107 North Walnut Street Hartford City, IN 47348
33	David A. Hoover* 108 South George Street Ridgeville, IN 47380	John Longworth R.R. 2, Box 114 Winchester, IN 47394
34	Stephen F. Ramsey 811 1/2 North Elm Street Muncie, IN 47305	Hurley C. Goodall* 1905 Carver Drive Muncie, IN 47303
35	J. Roberts Dailey* 3410 Gatewood Lane Muncie, IN 47304	Marc Carmichael R.R. 3, Box 425 Muncie, IN 47302
36	Patrick J. Kiely* 4947 Founders Court Anderson, IN 46011	Paul M. Sanders 3717 Fairfield Lane Anderson, IN 46011
37	Steven D. Costerison 1026 Chipmunk Lane Pendleton, IN 46064	Rolland Webber* 32 South Drive Anderson, IN 46014
38	Richard M. Dellinger* 140 North 15th Street Noblesville, IN 46060	(No candidate)
39	John W. Donaldson* One Donaldson Drive Lebanon, IN 46052	(No candidate)
40	Samuel R. Turpin* P.O. Box 254 Brownsburg, IN 46112	(No candidate)

CANDIDATES: INDIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS	DEMOCRATS
41	Dan L. Pool* 609 Sugar Tree Road Crawfordsville, IN 47933	Donald E. Hunt 703 South Water Street Crawfordsville, IN 47933
42	(No candidate)	Lee Clingan* 121 Elm Drive Covington, IN 47932
43	(No candidate)	R. Jerome Kearns 321 Ohio Street Terre Haute, IN 47807
44	John J. Thomas* P.O. Box 194 Forest Manor Brazil, IN 47834	Woodrow O. Power R.R. 1 Fillmore, IN 46128
45	(No candidate	John Gregg P.O. Box 139 Sandborn, IN 47578
46	Byron Gus Gray R.R. 1, Box 10 Quincy, IN 47456	W. Laverne Tincher* P.O. Box 158 Riley, IN 47871
47	Richard D. Bray* 289 East Washington St. Martinsville, IN 46151	(No candidate)
48	Joyce Brinkman* 9111 Fordham Street Indianapolis, IN 46268	James W. Richardson 5535 West Market Street Indianapolis, IN 46224
	Donald T. Nelson* 569 King Drive Indianapolis, IN 46260	(No candidate)
	Michael Young 3143 Moeller Road Indianapolis, IN 46224	(No candidate)
49	John S. Keeler* 1620 East 75th Street Indianapolis, IN 46240	David J. Deets 4485 Marcy Lane, No. 219 Indianapolis, IN 46205
	Paul S. Mannweiler* 6263 North Chester Street Indianapolis, IN 46220	Mae Dickinson 5455 North Arlington Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46226
	William I. Spencer* 5355 North Capitol Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46208	Marian K. Towne 5129 North Illinois Street Indianapolis, IN 46208
50	Brian C. Bosma 7352 Cotherstone Court Indianapolis, IN 46256	Richard Allan Applegate 4715 East Michigan Street Indianapolis, IN 46201
	Lawrence L. Buell* 8516 Palm Court Indianapolis, IN 46219	James L. Baughman 1526 Tina Marie Circle Indianapolis, IN 46229
	Jack L. Cottey* 309 Poplar Road Indianapolis, IN 46219	John E. Orr 9612 East Raymond Street Indianapolis, IN 46239
51	Eugene Akers 2305 North Oxford Street Indianapolis, IN 46218	William A. Crawford* 3048 E. Fall Creek Pkwy. N Indianapolis, IN 46205
	Michelle L. Bunting 312 North College Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46204	John J. Day* 937 E. Drive, Woodruff Place Indianapolis, IN 46201
	Ray R. Irvin 703 Stevens Street Indianapolis, IN 46203	Joseph W. Summers* 1146 Brook Lane Indianapolis, IN 46208
52	David N. Jones* 7441 Camby Road Camby, IN 46113	James W. Leach 2151 Newcomer Lane Beech Grove, IN 46107
	Eugene R. Leeuw* 2410 East Banta Road Indianapolis, IN 46227	Margaret Schattner 4010 South Union Street Indianapolis, IN 46227
	George Schmid* 4380 East Edgewood Avenue Indianapolis, IN 46237	Gordon R. Wire 7305 Lindenwood Street Indianapolis, IN 46227
53	Ray Richardson* 242 West Fifth Street Greenfield, IN 46140	William Michael Hardin R.R. 3, Box 87 Greenfield, IN 46140
54	Thomas D. Coleman* 227 Park Avenue New Castle, IN 47362	Larry D. Abrams R.R. 6, Box 91 New Castle, IN 47362
55	Merle O. Brown* P.O. Box 24 Webster, IN 47392	Ralph T. Underwood** 122 West 11th Street Connersville, IN 47331
56	Janet L. Hibner* 3190 Toddsbury Lane Richmond, IN 47374	Richard William Bodiker 1710 Capri Lane Richmond, IN 47374

* Indicates candidate is now serving in House
** Indicates candidate has served in legislature

CANDIDATES: INDIANA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DISTRICT	REPUBLICANS	DEMOCRATS
57	Stephen C. Moberly* 22 West South Street Shelbyville, IN 46176	(No candidate)
58	H. Jack Mullendore* R.R. 3, Box 59 Franklin, IN 46131	Sterling M. Haltom** 1602 David Drive Franklin, IN 46131
59	Ted Craig 3415 Rost Drive Columbus, IN 47203	Robert E. Hayes** 3221 Sherwood Place Columbus, IN 47203
60	Jerry F. Bales* 4021 Glen Oaks Drive Bloomington, IN 47402	David L. Welch 3870 Laurel Court Bloomington, IN 47401
61	Joyce B. Poling 2720 Browncliff Street Bloomington, IN 47401	Mark Kruzan 309 North Lincoln Street, No. 6 Bloomington, IN 47401
62	Donald W. Dean* 426 South John Street Bloomfield, IN 47424	Eric L. Fields 590 South Roosevelt Street Orleans, IN 47452
63	(No candidate)	Donald E. Hume* R.R. 1 Winslow, IN 47598
64	(No candidate)	Mark A. Palmer* 1301 Burnett Lane Vincennes, IN 47591
65	Byron L. Buker R.R. 12, Box 90 Bedford, IN 47421	Frank Newkirk, Jr.* R.R. 5, Box 25 Salem, IN 47167
66	(No candidate)	Baron P. Hill* 948 West 8th Street Seymour, IN 47274
67	J. Wade Thayer R.R. 3 Osgood, IN 47037	Edward Goble* 411 South Walnut Street Batesville, IN 47006
68	Steven M. Bush 38 Essex Lane Guilford, IN 47022	Robert J. Bischoff* 1023 Fairview Street Lawrenceburg, IN 47025
69	(No candidate)	David G. Cheatham* 301 Bay Drive North Vernon, IN 47265
70	Brian A. Gettelfinger R.R. 1, Box 154 D Ramsey, IN 47166	Paul J. Robertson* R.R. 1, Box 77 A Depauw, IN 47115
71	Richard B. Wathen* 2611 Utica Pike Jeffersonville, IN 47130	Nancy Kraft 525 Spicewood Drive Jeffersonville, IN 47130
72	Maurice H. McDaniel** 3827 Monty Drive New Albany, IN 47150	William C. Cochran* 4330 Green Valley Road New Albany, IN 47150
73	Harold Eddleman R.R. 2, Box 407 Palmyra, IN 47164	Dennis Heeke* R.R. 2, Box 59 Dubois, IN 47527
74	(No candidate)	Michael K. Phillips* 1441 South First Street Boonville, IN 47601
75	Vaneta G. Becker* 3012 Ashwood Drive Evansville, IN 47711 David Woll 7600 Newburgh Road Evansville, IN 47715	Dennis T. Avery* R.R. 7, Box 173 A Evansville, IN 47712 Michael Feldbusch 7111 Woods Drive Newburgh, IN 47630
76	Raymond Moneer, Jr. 900 Forest Glen Drive Evansville, IN 47712	Larry E. Lutz* 2736 West Virginia Street Evansville, IN 47712
77	Robert P. Musgrave 1011 Parrett Street, Apt. 201 Evansville, IN 47713	J. Jeff Hays* 1705 South Green River Road Evansville, IN 47715

* Indicates candidate is now serving in House
** Indicates candidate has served in legislature

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

From time to time voters have the opportunity to approve or reject an amendment to the Indiana Constitution. This can be very important. Some amendments may appear to have little impact on the ordinary citizen, but others will affect everyone. In either case, they affect the long-range future of government in our state.

Unfortunately, many voters tend to ignore the part of the ballot that deals with amendments. They may not understand the amendment process, or they may not be interested in the subject of the amendment. They tend to focus on the partisan races for public office and not on a section that calls for a "yes" or "no" decision which they may not feel qualified to give.

Our Constitution is not easy to amend. Any change must be approved twice by our lawmakers — in two sessions of the General Assembly separated by a legislative election — and then must be submitted to the voters. This makes three chances for rejection, and hundreds of amendment proposals have failed or been defeated. Despite the difficulty, however, our Constitution is not impervious to change. It has been altered 37 times since its adoption in 1851, and all but one of the 16 proposals submitted since 1970 have been approved by the electorate.

Two new amendments are on the ballot for 1986. This article presents the exact wording of both amendment questions, each followed by a brief explanation of the issue.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 — STATE INVESTMENTS

Shall Section 12 of Article 11 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana be amended to authorize the General Assembly to permit the investment of state retirement funds in the stock of corporations, associations, and banks?

YES☐ NO☐

Indiana's ban on investing state funds in corporate stocks relates to an action taken 150 years ago — enactment in 1836 of the Mammoth Internal Improvement Bill. Indiana borrowed $13 million to create a network of canals and turnpikes, but when the Panic of 1837 caused a depression, the state defaulted on its debt payments. The resulting debacle left Indiana with a strong aversion to state bond indebtedness and risky investments.

By opinion of Indiana's attorney general, the state's investment rules apply to its public employee retirement funds. However, the legislators feel that those who manage the retirement funds should have the opportunity to invest in Indiana ventures and to seek higher rates of return than are being received under current restrictions. Voters now have the opportunity to agree or disagree with this view.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 COMMON SCHOOL FUND

Shall Article 8 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana be amended to permit the use of the common school fund for any purpose determined by the General Assembly, subject to limitations imposed by federal law?

YES☐ NO☐

Indiana's common school fund was established in the Constitution of 1851 by legislators who perceived the need to give state support to a system of public education. The lawmakers directed that its principal "shall never be diminished." The income from the return on principal was appropriated exclusively to the support of the "Common Schools."

The income pool has been treated often as a revolving loan fund, with the State Board of Finance making sums available to school corporations needing temporary assistance.

In the 135 years since the common school fund was established, significant changes have been made in providing financial support for the public schools. The greater part of that support once came from local property taxes but the state now provides some 60 percent of the total. Members of the General Assembly feel that they may safely remove the restriction against use of the principal, except for that portion required by federal rules to be retained.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Republican Platform: Economic development programs proposed by Gov. Robert Orr and Lt. Gov. John Mutz and passed by the Republican majorities in the General Assembly have created or saved nearly 60,000 jobs. Over 57,000 people have received job-specific training funded by one of the training programs in the Orr/Mutz economic development plan.

Indiana consistently leads the other states in our region in recovering from the recession left as a legacy to the nation by the previous Democratic administration. Month after month, the state's unemployment rate is below that of every neighboring state. The Indiana Republican Party is proud of Indiana's strong recovery from the recession. But we realize that the recovery has been uneven. We are committed to securing the opportunity for all Hoosiers to realize economic and personal progress. Indiana is building for a strong future because of the Orr/Mutz strategy of providing a strong framework of state support for private initiative.

On the national level, the Job Training Partnership Act written by Sen. Dan Quayle has opened the door to new job opportunities for hundreds of thousands of Americans.

Community Economic Promotion

As a result of the emphasis placed on economic development, Indiana citizens have confidence in the future. Cities from Hammond to Clarksville, Evansville to Angola, and every size community in between, have a new "can do" spirit. More than 200 communities have joined Indiana's Registered Cities and Towns program, which helps communities prepare themselves for economic development and new job creation. Aided by state training programs and encouraged by state matching industrial promotion funds, communities and counties across Indiana are adding hundreds of jobs to their local economies.

In furtherance of these economic development goals, we believe plans to upgrade surface transportation routes throughout Indiana should be reviewed and careful study made of the potential for construction of a new bridge across the Ohio River at Clark County, Indiana.

Investments

The Indiana Republican Party is proud of the increasing number of investments made by U.S. and foreign companies in Indiana. Each investment adds important new jobs for Hoosiers.

Much publicity is given (and deserved) to the large commitments made by firms new to Indiana. In recent years, companies from around the nation, Germany, Canada and Japan have invested in their own futures by locating facilities in Indiana. Such diverse products as compact audio discs, automobile wheels and farm implements are being made by Indiana people in plants owned by companies new to Hoosier communities.

But most of the state's economic assistance is given to firms long associated with Indiana's progress. Giant companies and small firms alike have made new investments in Indiana, a sure sign of confidence in their own and the state's future. As examples: major steel companies have committed or spent $3 billion in modernizing their plants in northwest Indiana; General Motors has begun $2.3 billion in new developments, expansions and modernizations, including a big new truck plant in Allen County; and U.S. Shoe Corporation installed the most modern production lines in its plant in Madison. All of these projects were aided by training programs and other assistance from the Orr/Mutz Economic Development Package.

International Trade

Under the leadership of Indiana Republicans, Indiana has become the second leading state in the nation in per capita exports. Located in the midwest, Indiana is obviously inland from the oceans. But Indiana is a world leader in selling products overseas. Exports account for creating over 85,000 jobs in Indiana. Indiana industries have access to world markets

through state-owned ports on the Ohio River and Lake Michigan. From there they sell diverse products. Indiana is a leader in exporting machine parts, soybeans and wiring for electrical equipment.

Labor

Our Republican Party recognizes the importance of labor apprenticeship programs, and the cooperation of management and labor in the development of these programs which insure a continued pool of highly skilled workers for the future . . .

We support the continued emphasis placed on transferring federal programs to individual states. This includes the recognition of the Indiana OSHA program as an effective and efficient agency by the Federal Department of Labor.

An enhanced Indiana labor climate is important to the Indiana Republican Party, and we again reaffirm our belief that government has an important part in protecting the existing rights of workers to organize and bargain collectively with respect to working conditions, wages and hours.

The Indiana Republican Party invites the input and support of labor. We believe that a prosperous labor environment will continue to exist as a result of our shared goals and efforts.

Job Training for the Future

Senator Dan Quayle authored and won unanimous passage of the Job Training Partnership Act (JPTA), widely considered to be the most significant piece of domestic legislation enacted during the Reagan Administration . . . Quayle's JTPA includes the first program ever enacted by Congress specifically designed to meet the retraining needs of workers and farmers displaced by structural changes in the economy.

Indiana has been allocated $223 million in federal JTPA funds since the program began through June 1986. More than 94,000 Hoosiers participated in JTPA programs in its first 24 months of operation.

In Indiana, Governor Bob Orr and Lt. Governor John Mutz worked with the Republican majorities in the Indiana General Assembly to create the Training for Profit and the Basic Industry Retraining programs. More than 57,000 Indiana workers have been trained for new jobs under these programs.

The Democratic Platform:
The Democratic Party of Indiana

advocates a more entrepreneurial and human-centered state economic development policy. Recent failures to attract any of the major Japanese automobile plants which now encircle Indiana in adjoining states demonstrate that the state's current program of tax concessions and corporate subsidies cannot begin to compensate for 18 years of Republican failure to invest in Indiana's human and capital resources.

Hoosier workers now earn $7 billion less in annual wages than they did in 1979, when the number of jobs in Indiana was at its peak. Most of the loss has occurred in the manufacturing sector, traditionally the backbone of the Indiana economy, which has lost more than 150,000 high-paying jobs since 1979. Lacking adequate re-training opportunities, displaced workers have been forced either to leave Indiana for better opportunities or to settle for low-paying positions in the service economy.

Hoosiers who have acquired the skills necessary to compete in the new economy are also departing Indiana for greener pastures. Only one in four of the state's engineering students is employed in Indiana. This "brain drain" — young, well-educated Hoosiers leaving the state for better opportunities — is a direct function of Indiana's antiquated economic base. In short, Indiana is becoming a state which is disproportionately inhabited by the poor and poorly educated.

Retain and Expand Indiana Industry

The Democratic Party believes that the real economic growth is not transplanted from someone else's backyard. The Democratic Party welcomes new investment from other regions of the nation and the world but believes that the primary focus of the state's economic development program should be on Indiana's existing economic base. Additionally, Democrats support:

- a comprehensive survey of business expansion plans and needs
- an economic development plan which recognizes geographic diversity
- state technical expertise to local communities
- programs which assist industry in the investment of new technologies

Diversity the Economic Base

The Democratic Party supports the wise and prudent use of public resources for targeted Indiana industries with demonstrated growth potential. These include high-technology industries such as robotics, biotechnology and fiber optics, but this does not mean Indiana must abandon its traditional economic base. The Democratic Party believes that Indiana's more traditional industries can fully participate in this economic transition through policies which facilitate a restructuring toward higher-valued products.

To increase the number of successful business start-ups in Indiana, the Democratic Party supports a small business assistance program which will nurture emerging companies during their formative stages. The Democratic Party supports the Treasurer's Matching Deposits Plan, a state investment program designed to bring together Indiana small businesses and family farmers with lending institutions in an effort to create and save jobs by channeling a portion of the state's investment portfolio into reduced rate loans.

As an indication of the Democratic Party's commitment to the small business community, the party is proud to have introduced and will continue to support the elimination of the gross receipts tax for Hoosier small businesses.

Investment in Human Capital

The Democratic Party believes that nothing is more critical to Indiana's economic future than investing in the state's most important resource — in people. The industries that will sustain Indiana in the future will necessarily be based on a highly skilled, adaptable and diversified labor force. In order to achieve that high caliber labor pool, increased investments must be made in our public schools and universities.

The Democratic Party strongly supports training programs which will ease the transition of Hoosier workers into more skill-intensive production. Additional public and private resources must be devoted to retrain people with absolete skills and to strengthen adult education programs which enable workers to upgrade their skills in order to remain competitive in the marketplace.

The Democratic Party endorses an optional employment and training program for public assistance recipients in Indiana in order that these individuals can develop the employment skills needed to break the cycle of poverty.

Rebuild Infrastructure

The Democratic Party supports a higher level of investment in our roads, bridges and public facilities but also recommends that increased public resources be predicated upon more innovative financing and management methods to stretch our tax dollars.

Improve Labor-Management Relations

Indiana and the nation are moving into an era in which economic progress will depend upon collaboration in our workplaces. For example, Democrats endorse tax credits for businesses which provide child care services for the children of their employees. The Democratic Party supports more cooperative interaction between labor and management. Democrats believe that labor and management should participate as full partners with government in developing the state-

AGRICULTURE

The Republican Platform: Indiana Republicans are proud that Hoosier family farms help feed the state, the nation and the world. Each year, direct farm sales contribute over $4 billion annually to the Hoosier economy. Over 335,000 Hoosiers are employed either on the farm or in agriculture-related industries, nearly 20 percent of Indiana's private sector employment.

In addition to the economic contribution, Hoosier family farmers have contributed the Hoosier work ethic that says you'll get "a full day's work for a full day's pay." That work ethic has proved a bonus in attracting new investments in Indiana because potential employers can be assured of a work force that understands the meaning of pride in work.

But there are a few clouds lingering over America's rural landscape. Through a combination of low crop prices, high interest rates and declining exports and land values, U.S. and Hoosier farmers are facing the toughest times since the 1930s.

Farm families are facing uncertain times and will probably be facing very similar challenges for the next few years. To help meet those challenges, Indiana Republicans remain committed to a strong property tax control program, a major concern of farm families.

Indiana's commissioner of agriculture, Lt. Governor John Mutz, has led the charge to keep agriculture a vital industry in Indiana. For the past two years, at annual statewide meetings, the lieutenant governor has met with farmers to discuss their concerns and inform them of state farm programs. Under his encouragement, the Indiana General Assembly created an organization that makes low interest loans available for capital purchases to Indiana's young farmers who want to carry on the traditions of the family farm. For the past two years, the State Treasurer's Farm Program, a $50 million low interest loan program, financed through the private sector for spring planting, was made available to Hoosier farmers. The lieutenant governor has also encouraged the development of value-added industries in Indiana, actively pursuing new business investments in agriculture related businesses.

Indiana's farm families are facing a new era in agriculture, an era that will be painful for some, but an era that provides new opportunities and challenges for Hoosier rural communities and the people who have contributed so generously to Indiana's economic and cultural wealth.

The Democratic Platform: Since 1983, land values in Indiana have fallen by 50 percent. Crop values and price supports have failed to keep pace with rising production costs while federal farm programs required overproduction as survival.

The Republican Administration 1981 and 1985 Farm Acts have combined to drive a record number of Indiana family farms into pinsolvency, leaving agri-business and ag-lending in a state of economic disaster. The current Administration's agricultural policy assures a continual decline in the farm economy by assuring lower crop prices through lower loan rates and continual overproduction. The Administration sabotaged previous supply management programs as being too expensive (at $3 to $5 billion per year), and have replaced them with the present "Market Orientated" programs that are now expected to cost $25 billion per year. This is an apparent attempt to balance the $150 billion trade deficit by expanding the ag imports, which are presently $30 billion and which amount for over 50 percent of the world ag trade. The costs of the present policy to the federal government, the family farmer, and the state and national economy are far too great.

The Republican leadership believes that Indiana farmers are about the same or a little better than they were a year ago because of "The availability of off-the-farm income . . . other employment for the wife, husband, or both." We Democrats DO NOT agree.

Indiana Democrats encourage federal farm programs that establish loan rates and target prices to be set at the minimum cost of production for farmers that participate in a voluntary set aside program. The USDA should be required to offer up to 50 percent of the com-

modity loans in advance to provide operating capital at reasonable rates until farm policy adjustments allow ag loans to become credit worthy. The Conservation Acreage Reserve should be implemented within two years, rather than the proposed five years, with price incentives on grains produced with conservative tillage methods. Tax reforms that will minimize competition from non-farmers seeking tax shelters for non-farm income should be implemented.

Indiana Democrats encourage state policy that separates the Indiana Department of Agriculture from the Department of Commerce, establishes programs for paralegal assistance, and continues the elections of State Fair Board members.

Farm debt restructuring should be encouraged until policy changes improve the ag economy.

ENVIRONMENT

The Republican Platform: The Indiana Republican Party, the party of the President who established the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the governor who established Indiana's new Department of Environmental Management, supports public and private initiatives to protect the health, welfare and natural resources of our great state.

We believe that environmental protection and careful consideration and use of our natural resources are national values — goals shared by Hoosiers from all walks of life. Our nation's environmental ethic has evolved from its birth as a movement by a small group of concerned citizens into a full-scale national challenge capturing the attention of all Americans.

Environmental protection is only partly the responsibility of government. Environmental initiatives should call not only upon the public purpose, but also upon the private sector's ingenuity to promote the wise use of our state's resources, protect the public health and assure a legacy of natural beauty and bounty for future Hoosiers to enjoy.

There is an undeniable link between our environmental and economic goals, but the success of reaching one goal should not preclude our success in attaining the other. Environmental protection must be considered on equal footing with other state objectives and work in concert with other activities which will improve the quality of life for every Hoosier. The Indiana Republican Party believes that Indiana's environmental policies must seek to balance these important state and national objectives.

The Democratic Platform: There is no conflict between a healthy environment and a healthy economy. Environmental regulations have not led to significant shifts in the location of industry in the United States. In fact, environmental protection and sound resource management provide the basis for economic prosperity. However, policies of obstruction, indifference and neglect by Republican officials in Indiana and Washington have resulted in threats to the safekeeping of our national heritage.

Conversely, the Democratic Party is concerned that adequate authority be delegated to the Department of Environmental Management to allow it to clean up and close hazardous waste dumps and leaking landfills. We support the enactment of "right to know" legislation to require manufacturers and storers of toxic chemicals and hazardous waste to submit a list of their contents to local fire departments, boards of county commissioners, and executives of cities and towns located in the affected counties. Finally, we demand vigilance to assure the availability of adequate supplies of uncontaminated groundwater.

Utilities

The casual and careless regulation of public utilities by the incumbent Republican state administration and its immediate predecessors has lost Indiana's advantageous utility rates, endangering economic development, and contributed to a mistrust of the regulatory process by consumers. Imprudent decision-making has been condoned — even fostered — by a Public Service Commission that lacked foresight and neglected oversight. Heavyhanded intervention by the Governor's Office has made the Office of the Utility Consumer Counselor an ineffective advocate.

The Democratic Party believes that the regulation of public utilities should foster efficient and accountable management and allow only rates of return that are reasonable for utility property that is used and useful. Utility policy should promote universal and affordable service and provide assurance of a reliable supply to promote economic growth. Imprudent decision-making that is not the fault of consumers should not become a liability of consumers.

EDUCATION

The Republican Platform: The Indiana Republican Party applauds Governor Bob Orr who has made education a top priority in his administration. In Indiana, as in the rest of America, the public's expectations of education are changing. Traditionally valued as the road to individual prosperity, education today is our best weapon against economic mediocrity.

Nowhere is this more true than here in Indiana, where the evolution of our economic base is precipitating revolutionary changes in education. Winning the global competition for jobs requires us to retool our schools just as we are being forced to retool our industry.

Indiana Republicans are proud of the efforts of Governor Orr and we support the common sense nature of his approach, avoiding change for the sake of change. He has taken a deliberate approach, insuring that adequate planning precedes reform. And to protect the investment of tax dollars, greater accountability has been required . . .

We know that despite the progress in the Hoosier educational system and insuring accountability, more remains to be accomplished. Governor Orr, Superintendent of Public Instruction H. Dean Evans and the newly-reorganized State Board of Education, working as a team, are drafting a blueprint for the future. This blueprint will address such remaining issues as school accreditation, career-long rewards for superior teaching, incentives for excellence in student learning and achievement — including an emphasis on foreign languages — and readiness for school.

The Republican Party believes it is time to measure quality education by what our system produces in student learning and improvement. Governor Orr and Superintendent Evans have launched an effort to establish standard learning proficiencies for every student at each grade level. Through the Indiana statewide test of educational progress, we should test students to determine how well they do against those standards. Accountability tied to the performance of students, teachers, administrators and schools will be the hallmark of the Republican Party's efforts to improve our schools . . .

We pledge our continued efforts to insure that education remains a priority of our Indiana state government and we further pledge to build upon the successes of recent years and to continue to strive for the best system of education for all Hoosiers. We recognize the significant contributions to our educational system made by our private schools, both secular and parochial, and we heartily support educational principles that encourage parents to excercise their right to determine the course of their child's education.

We believe that the challenge is to act now, so that in the future our children will be able to meet the demands of the new era that is already upon us. We are ready to accept that challenge and invite all concerned citizens to join with us in our continuing efforts to provide excellence in Hoosier education.

The Democratic Platform: As Governor Orr said, "You cannot overcome decades of neglect overnight." We fully agree with Governor Orr that two decades of decadence is enough. The Orr Administration didn't even keep its election year promise on Prime Time. Nearly twenty years of Republican neglect of education have given Indiana disastrous results.

This failure to invest in Indiana's future through investment in education has resulted in fewer and lower-paying jobs for Indiana's citizens and out-migration of some of our best educated citizens. If we are to recover from this failure, Hoosiers must be able to compete for new jobs in new industries. To do so, they must find in Indiana's schools and

universities every opportunity to prepare their skills and talents for work in new and future industries.

The Democratic Party in Indiana is firmly committed to the achievement of excellence in education. We insist that state government provide our schools and universities with sufficient resources to provide Hoosiers the opportunity to achieve the education and training that is essential to their future and the future of their communities.

Our educational system must serve ALL students — those who need special education, the gifted and talented, college bound students, and those interested in vocational training.

Indiana deserves and indeed requires an educational system which will equip its youth to face the new economy. We are confident that Indiana citizens are more than willing to pay for such a system so long as they are assured of quality control, accountability and results.

To meet these goals, the Democratic Party believes in and supports the following recommendations:

(a) The setting of standards to insure quality education in Indiana.
(b) A financial effort in per-pupil expenditure which results in an educational system that is competitive with other states.
(c) A school formula which corrects current educational inequities.
(d) The threshhold reform issue which is adequate compensation that will retain and attract quality teachers.

The state's universities should be primary resources for the renewal of Indiana's economy. They are essential for the education and re-education of Hoosiers for careers in the new industries that require even more education and training of their employees, and they are essential in the competition to attract these new industries to Indiana.

The Democratic Party proposes that Indiana's universities be sufficiently funded so that the resources in education, research and public service on our campuses become catalysts for economic renewal throughout Indiana. We believe that higher education must be kept affordable. Fifty percent tuition increases in five years while scholarship funding remained virtually constant is a direct impairment to those of average means, minorities, and others in attaining a higher education.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

The Republican Platform: The essential needs of needy individuals is of legitimate concern to all. The Indiana Republican Party reaffirms its strong commitment to fulfilling the needs of those individuals with special basic needs, including the elderly, the poor and the impaired.

We are proud of the Orr/Mutz Administration and the Republicans in the General Assembly for the enactment of a sweeping reform of Indiana's public welfare system which will bring local county welfare offices under state administration, providing for a uniform system that will better serve the needy of Indiana and provide for a more accountable system for the taxpayers.

We reaffirm our dedication to the development of home health care and other alternatives to institutionalization. In the past, far too many people were institutionalized when, with relatively little assistance, they could comfortably remain in the familiar surroundings of their homes. Relocation to an institution is an unsettling and sometimes frightening experience that should be avoided if at all possible.

Reflecting on our past concerns about continually increasing health care costs, Health and Human Services Secretary Otis R. Bowen has initiated a major study of ways to contain those costs. High health care costs affect not only the elderly but potentially all Americans. Those costs must be limited, but in ways that do not reduce the quality of care offered. We endorse Dr. Bowen's effort and offer our encouragement for the implementation of programs which meet our criteria.

Minorities

The Indiana Republican Party, founded on the principles of Abraham Lincoln, has long

identified itself with the cares and concerns of ethnic minorities. We are proud that our party is broad-based and inclusive, not narrow or exclusive. We live by principles that are well-founded in the tradition and social consciousness of our great state.

We consider our party to be a large, extended family. Our party is not monolithic in its views but we share goals common to all persons of decency and good will. We hold different beliefs about the best approaches to reach those goals; we respect and value that diversity of opinion for it is diversity that is the fountain from which new ideas spring forth.

The Indiana Republican Party openly and fervently invites blacks, Hispanics and all other ethnic groups to share, to contribute and to participate in our political processes. Although we recognize that much remains to be accomplished in bringing minorities into full partnership in the total political system, we are nontheless proud of the progress we have made in support of Republican minority leaders and appointed officials.

We pledge to continue to affirmatively and aggressively seek out minority candidates for election and appointment to positions of honor and responsibility. We also will continue to encourage blacks, Hispanics and other ethnic minorities to assume positions of leadership at every level of the Indiana Republican Party.

Women

The Republican Party has long recognized the rights of women and we heartily endorse the concept of equality for women. Women have played an integral role in the Republican Party for many, many years and to a very large degree we owe our successes to their tireless efforts. We are grateful for their support, but more importantly, we have recognized their talents. Women can be found in responsible positions in Republican governments at the federal, state and local levels, and women occupy key roles in our party at all levels.

While others may talk of being sensitive to the needs of women, Republicans have been busy fulfilling those needs by changing government policies which have hindered the development of women in their careers, whether in the home or in the business world. We pledge our continued efforts to further expand the opportunities for women to fulfill their chosen roles in life.

Indiana Republicans are proud of the progress that has been made by Republican leaders in furthering the advancement of women, but we also recognize that there continues to be problems such as child care, child abuse, missing children, battered women and rape. We pledge our support for the continued development of laws intended to address these problems which seriously endanger families.

We are proud that Republican leadership in Washington has created an environment of opportunities that has resulted today in more than three million businesses across the country owned by women, with some 22 percent of all sole proprietorships in the hands of women. Together, these businesses gross more than $40 billion annually. The Indiana Republican Party heartily endorses efforts to promote entrepreneurial opportunities for women.

We invite the active participation of women who want an opportunity to succeed in their chosen field. In return we offer our commitment to a philosophy that will expand those opportunities.

The Democratic Platform:

The Indiana Democratic Party is concerned that successive state Republican administrations have relied exclusively on declining federal resources to provide for public health. The unwillingness of the state to assure basic preventative health programs has resulted ultimately in higher costs to individuals and the state. To address these deficiencies, the Democratic Party supports broader utilization of federal funds available for financing preventive care by adopting a medically needy option under Title XIX (Medicaid), and direct assistance to local health departments for basic health services.

Health Care Cost Containment and Quality

The cost of health care is depleting the Medicare Trust Fund, escalating state expenditures for Medicaid without expanding access to care, harming employers by requiring ever larger commitments of resources for fringe benefits, and limiting access to necessary medical services to individuals without adequate third-party coverage. Indeed, many employers are utilizing part-time employees in large part to avoid paying high health benefits.

Therefore, the Indiana Democratic Party encourages community efforts and supports legislative and administrative actions to contain health care costs, but not at the expense of quality of care. Where possible, the state should assist consumers to discriminate among variously offered insurance plans, provide information on availability of health services, and investigate complaints.

Mental Health and Mental Retardation

Indiana's mental health and mental retardation system has suffered continual neglect during the past several Republican administrations. Problems are addressed only at times of crisis. Furthermore, the release of mentally ill persons from institutions into communities without sufficient resources or programs contributes to the increase of the chronically mentally ill and increases the number of homeless living on the streets.

The Democratic Party is committed to an increased state budget for mental health and mental retardation. Additionally, we are committed to assuring that mental health providers meet acknowledged professional standards.

Homelessness

Republican over-reliance on private enterprise as the sole source of housing has resulted in a woeful lack of housing for the poor. As a result of increases in structural unemployment, careless deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill, and lack of guidance and counseling given to foster children as they reach the age of majority, growing numbers of homeless people are living in the streets. Homelessness is usually accompanied by an inability to obtain a minimally nutritional diet.

The Democratic Party supports state efforts to help communities meet the problems of the homeless locally and to address the root causes of homelessness.

Families and Children

In Indiana, many families are disintegrating, children are suffering from neglect, abuse and the destructive effects of poverty, and children are bearing children. The Republican administrations of the past and the present have not acted to protect families and children, to the detriment of our children's welfare and our state's future.

The Democratic Party proposes to invest in families and children by insuring adequate funding for prenatal care, welfare benefits for two-parent families, child protective services in each county, mandatory representation of children in neglect and abuse cases, health education curricula to cover substance abuse, reproductive health, and nutrition to encourage students to adopt a healthy life-style, and tax incentives to encourage employers to provide child health care programs or assist in securing child care. Finally, the state of Indiana must establish standards of training and performance for child care workers and institutional attendants to see that children receive the best possible quality services.

Aging and Handicapped

The Republicans have been unwilling to address a myriad of problems and issues confronting the elderly and disabled. Among these are appropriations inadequate to provide required adult protective services, a needed comprehensive system of home care services to allow them to remain in their own homes where possible, at less cost to the state than if they were institutionalized, reform of guardianship laws to protect their rights, and improvement of the unified tax credit for the elderly.

Women's Issues

The current Republican administration has ignored the needs of low-income women for

ISSUES AND PLATFORMS

prenatal care; has ignored the basic subsistence needs of intact families where the major wage-earner is unemployed, thus forcing women to abandon their husbands in order to provide for their children; has ignored the need of older women for pension and health care coverage; and has contributed nothing toward the solution of the day-care crisis.

In the alternative, the Democratic Party supports legislation to recognize the right of non-income earning spouses to receive a fair and equal share of marital property in the event of the dissolution of a marriage or death of the other spouse. The Democratic Party recognizes current Supreme Court interpretations of the Constitution affecting reproduction rights to be the law of the land. Finally, the Democratic Party wishes to insure the healthy birth of babies by assuring the availability of adequate health care, nutrition, family planning services, and educational programs which stress sexual responsibility. Every baby that is born, whether healthy or handicapped, deserves assistance to help it achieve its highest potential.

HOW VOTERS NOMINATE

Not all of these officials are nominated at any one primary or convention.

BY DIRECT PRIMARY
HOOSIERS VOTE FOR

•

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE

•

U.S. SENATORS
and REPRESENTATIVES

•

GOVERNOR

•

STATE LEGISLATORS — **DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION**

•

ALL COUNTY ELECTIVE OFFICIALS
(Including county judges and prosecuting attorneys)

•

ALL TOWNSHIP ELECTIVE OFFICIALS — **ALL CITY ELECTIVE OFFICIALS**

STATE CONVENTIONS NOMINATE

•

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

•

SECRETARY OF STATE — **AUDITOR**

•

TREASURER — **ATTORNEY GENERAL**

•

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

•

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS

•

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

AT THE national party conventions held every four years, Indiana delegates must initially support the presidential candidate who has received the highest number of votes in the Indiana Primary. If the convention delegates fail to choose the party's candidate on the first ballot, Indiana's delegates may vote as they choose on subsequent ballots.

Good Government Begins at Home

"GOOD GOVERNMENT begins at home" is a familiar political saying. What it refers to is the need to be as careful in choosing local officials as in voting for those in high places.

More than 1,000 county officials will be elected this year. The importance of these local offices is illustrated by the brief outlines which follow.

COUNTY OFFICES

COUNTY AUDITOR (48 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $42,500 to $11,448 annually, depending on size of county (population and assessed valuation). . . DUTIES: As general bookkeeper of the county, keeps accounts and issues warrants for payment of claims allowed by county commissioners; prepares tax duplicates showing value of property and taxes assessed against each taxpayer.

COUNTY TREASURER (14 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $42,500 to $11,448 annually. . . DUTIES: Collects, retains custody of and disburses county funds; collects local and state general property taxes for all units in the county, and other taxes.

COUNTY SHERIFF (92 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $34,600 to $11,788 annually. (In Marion County and counties having second-class cities, sheriffs who collects delinquent taxes also retain a percentage of such collections). . . DUTIES: Acts as keeper of the peace, jailer and general law enforcement officer and serves official court papers.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY (92 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Full-time prosecutor receives same salary as judge of the Circuit Court. Prosecutor serving part time receives 60 percent of judge's salary (66 percent if a state correctional institution is located in the judicial district). . . DUTIES: Represents the State of Indiana and prosecutes violators of state statutes in various courts having criminal jurisdiction.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT (COUNTY CLERK) (36 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $42,500 to $11,448 annually. . . DUTIES: Carries out (1) clerical duties of the county courts, (2) certain election responsibilities, and (3) issuance of various licenses and collection of fees.

COUNTY CORONER (18 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $37,200 to $1,350 annually. . . DUTIES: Conducts inquests to determine the manner of death of persons killed in accidents or dying by violence.

COUNTY RECORDER (42 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $39,861 to $10,500 annually. . . DUTIES: Preserves public records such as deeds, mortgages, liens and articles of incorporation.

COUNTY SURVEYOR (28 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $36,800 to zero annually (in some small counties, income from surveyor's post consists solely of fees and mileage). . . DUTIES: Surveys and keeps records of section corners and has charge of all ditch construction and maintenance in the county.

COUNTY ASSESSOR (90 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $39,166 to $11,526 annually. . . DUTIES: Exercises general supervision over all property assessments made within the county.

COUNTY COUNCILMEN (Council members at large were elected in 1984 and council members from districts will be elected in 1986 except in Marion County, which will elect its 29-member City-County Council in 1987) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Salaries range from $14,829 to $437 annually. . . DUTIES: The County Council holds control over budget and financial matters. It adopts the county budget, fixes the tax rate, authorizes the incurring of county indebtedness and appropriates funds.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS (93 to be elected in 1986 but none in Marion County where, because of consolidated city-county government, other county officials serve ex officio as commissioners) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $34,600 to $1,310. . . DUTIES: The Board of County Commissioners administers all county business and may enact ordinances.

TOWNSHIP OFFICES

There are three township offices in Indiana: trustee, assessor and advisory board member. All township officials in all 92 counties will be elected or re-elected to four-year terms in 1986.

TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE (1,008 to be elected in 1986, one in each township) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $1,013 to $35,000 annually. . . DUTIES: As township administrative officers, trustees have many responsibilities. Except in heavily-populated townships they serve as assessors. They are overseers of the poor; in addition, they may supervise fire departments, parks and recreation areas, ambulance services, cemeteries (active and inactive) and other government units. In 135 townships they also administer school systems.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR (166 to be elected in 1986 in townships of 5,000 or more population) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $3,750 to $34,361 annually. . . DUTIES: Decides what value to place on all real and personal property for assessment purposes.

TOWNSHIP ADVISORY BOARD (3,024 to be elected in 1986, three in each township) — TERM: Four years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $100 to $8,000 annually. . . DUTIES: Board members decide the township budget. They also approve township salaries and financial contracts.

JUDICIAL OFFICES

INDIANA HAS what is called the three-tier court system. The high courts — Supreme Court and Court of Appeals — hear cases that have been appealed after having been tried in the middle-level Circuit Courts and Superior Courts. The County Courts are minor courts with limited jurisdiction.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE (26 to be elected in 1986) — TERM: Six years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $47,000 to $50,000 annually. . . DUTIES: A Circuit Court judge hears all cases — including civil suits, criminal trials and divorces — that are not assigned to or disposed of by some other court, board or officer. Some Circuit Courts also handle small claims. A Circuit Court judge issues various writs and court orders and may appoint people to certain governmental posts.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE (25 counties to elect one or more in 1986) — TERM: Six years. . . SALARY: Ranges from $47,000 to $50,000. . . DUTIES: Authority and duties in most cases are about the same as in Circuit Courts. Superior Courts of some larger counties have been recreated as unified systems having separate judges for criminal, civil, probate and juvenile cases. Probate divisions handle wills, adoptions, and the appointment of guardians, trustees and estate administrators. Juvenile divisions decide cases of delinquent, dependent and neglected children, and the paternity and support of children born out of wedlock.

COUNTY COURT JUDGE (40 counties to elect one or more in 1986) TERM: four years. SALARY: $40,000. DUTIES: County Courts are courts of record having jurisdiction over misdemeanor cases, civil claims of up to $5,000 and small claims of up to $3,000. Indiana adopted a County Court system in order to eliminate Justices of the Peace and City Courts and Town Courts, and new County Courts are still being created. At the same time, some County Courts are disappearing because of the addition of small claims dockets to Circuit or Superior Courts.

LET'S TALK POLITICS

This is the 26th edition of LET'S TALK POLITICS, a nonpartisan publication issued biennially in general election years. It has two purposes: (1) to inform the voter and improve voter turnout; (2) to help Hoosier students learn about the Indiana election process, as required by law.

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DAILY LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

AFTER A NEW General Assembly has been elected, the legislators meet in mid-November to elect leadership for the Senate and House and decide on the date to begin work in January. The legislature is limited to 61 session (working) days in odd-numbered years and 30 session days in even-numbered years, with a calendar deadline for final adjournment. (The organizational meeting day is counted as a working day.) Bill digests and all proceedings, along with a legislative directory and other useful materials, can be secured from the Indiana Chamber of Commerce. The proceedings are available by mail (*Daily Legislative Service*), by electronic connection (*LegisData*), or as a selective service (*Bill Trak*). Subscription information can be secured from Jeanne Wiles at the Indiana Chamber, One North Capitol, Suite 200, Indianapolis, 46204, or telephone 317/634-6407.

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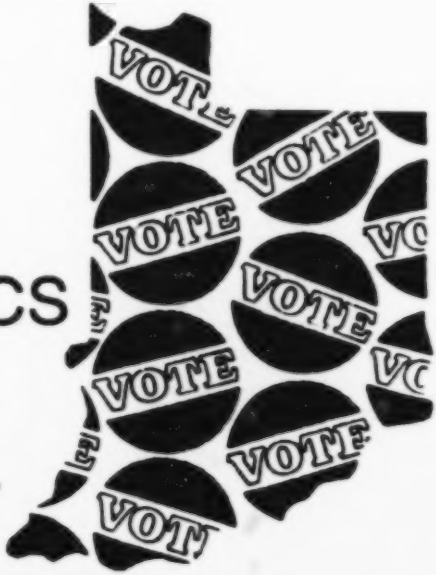

TEACHER GUIDE

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES ACCOMPANYING LET'S TALK POLITICS

TEACHER GUIDE

1

Activity 1
OBJECTIVE: Enable students to gain insight into United States politics by comparing and contrasting socio-economic backgrounds of candidates for public office.

Begin by having the students use the "Candidates" sections of *Let's Talk Politics* to find socio-economic data. A chart could be constructed in which the following data on candidates could be collected: candidate, party, office, sex, ethnic background, education, previous experience, occupation, club affiliation, religious affiliation. After collecting data the students should be asked to draw conclusions about candidates and the two political parties: candidate similarities and contrasts, such as business experience, education, etc.

2

Activity 2
OBJECTIVE: Explore political behavior by using the maps of the U.S. House of Representative districts and the Indiana legislative districts found in *Let's Talk Politics*.

By using maps of these districts, along with state highway maps, students can discover which districts contain mainly small towns and rural areas and which contain large urban centers. Students can then compare predominantly urban areas to rural areas in order to see if the political output of these is the same. They can speculate on the outcome of the upcoming election. After the election they could then compare their predictions with election results.

3

Activity 3
OBJECTIVE: Help students gain insight into politics at the precinct level by means of a precinct survey. Begin by studying the candidates and the "Issues and Platform" section of *Let's Talk Politics*, after which the students are divided into small groups. These groups are instructed to develop survey instruments to measure attitudes toward issues found in *Let's Talk Politics*. Students then contact precinct committeemen and committeewomen of both political parties in order to obtain their predictions on how their precinct will respond to questions in the survey

instrument. After administering the survey instrument the class compares the responses to the precinct committee persons' predictions. Also students should poll other classmates and adults and compare results.

Activity 4
OBJECTIVE: Increase the student level of political understanding by utilizing newspapers, radio, and television.

Begin by having students use the "Offices" section of *Let's Talk Politics* in order to familiarize themselves with the duties of the offices open for the upcoming elections. Next have students follow the media over a several day period looking for news stories which deal directly or indirectly with these offices. Students are then asked to give daily written and oral reports about these news reports to the class.

Activity 5
OBJECTIVE: Develop current events lessons by incorporating study of the mass media.

Begin by using the "Issues and Platforms" section of *Let's Talk Politics* to familiarize the students with issues in the upcoming election. Then have the students collect as many news accounts as possible pertaining to these issues. Assign particular issues to individual student reporters, who are given the responsibility of keeping the class abreast of news pertaining to their assigned issue. List issue pros and cons on the blackboard or bulletin board. Collect campaign literature and discuss the techniques used to persuade. Have students make a poster in support of an issue or candidate.

Activity 6
OBJECTIVE: Involve students in the issues of the day by staging a debate around the two political party platforms found in *Let's Talk Politics*.

Begin by organizing the class into Democrats and Republicans. Have each group develop arguments to support the official position of their party on some of the issues raised in *Let's Talk Politics*. The debate can be formal or informal depending upon the desires of the teacher and class.

Activity 7
OBJECTIVE: Have the students conduct a mock election based on studying the "Candidates" and

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"Issues and Platforms" sections of *Let's Talk Politics*.

Individual students might run for office or the class can vote from a list of actual candidates for whom their parents will be voting. The classroom could be set up as a miniature precinct in which some students serve as precinct election workers. Invite a precinct worker to come in and discuss his or her duties. Students in the elementary grades might enjoy constructing a model voting machine in which they could cast their votes.

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Activity 8
OBJECTIVE: Individualize the instruction process by having students carry out interviews with candidates.

Begin by having students use *Let's Talk Politics* to obtain the addresses of candidates from their legislative districts. Ask the students to correspond with the candidates in order to get their opinions on a variety of issues. Perhaps some students might be able to use tape cassettes and tape-record face to face interviews with candidates. Other students might be able to obtain candidates as classroom speakers. The telephone company has a device by which a hookup can be made over a telephone classroom speaker. The entire class can listen and interact with the speaker over this system. It enables the candidate to speak from his home or from his or her place of work.

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Activity 9
OBJECTIVE: Have students volunteer for political party work to gain actual experience.

Begin by having students study the candidates and the "Issues and Platforms" section in *Let's Talk Politics*. Then encourage them to contact the political party of their choice in order to volunteer for political campaign work. They could report back to the class on a regular basis in order to report their experiences. An excellent model for this type of project is offered by North Central High School's alternative education government classes. Students of this Marion County high school participate in a variety of political party experiences. Many students campaign for candidates for public office. They spend nine weeks in the classroom in addition to taking part in various projects.